

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

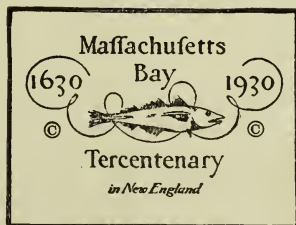
WALTER E. FERNALD
STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES
GARDNER STATE COLONY
GARDNER, MASS.

JUN 24 1931

THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1930.

We have now enrolled 1,802 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the 30th day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,696 of whom 1,390 were at Waverley and 306 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

At the first meeting of the year it was reported that the trend of cases admitted is towards the unimproved type who must remain for life, consequently the increase of those whom we cannot make helpful in the life of the School, results in a serious question affecting admissions. It is very difficult to carry on the institution without a certain number of the moron type who aid so materially in the occupations of the institution.

The Trustees passed a vote that they did not approve the admission of cases which will lower the present percentage of moron population which is now 38 per cent. This action emphasizes a conclusion reached by Dr. Howe seventy-five years ago when he said in the eighth annual report, "Though this question of the final disposition of idiots is one for the future, yet it concerns this institution now so far as to call for a declaration that it is no part of its purpose to afford an asylum for life to idiots; that, however strong their claim may be to a continuance here in the lack of any proper place of refuge elsewhere, it cannot be admitted without lessening the usefulness of the establishment as an educational one, and defeating some of the purposes for which it was created." So our action in this vote is but carrying out a purpose declared from the earliest days of the school.

A request has been made for a special appropriation to include funds for the purchase of a parcel of land to the rear of the Phineas Lawrence School in Waltham. This is in addition to the purchase of 19 acres belonging to the Baldwin Estate fronting on Trapelo Road which has been purchased by the Commonwealth. Shortly after that purchase a fire destroyed the interior of the house before it was occupied, delaying repairs. The house has been assigned to the foreman of the mechanics.

During the past three years attempts have been under way to effect an arrangement with the Massachusetts General Hospital by which certain selected cases might be admitted for sterilization. The hospital reported that it could not legally perform such operations. After a full discussion of the question by the trustees at their July meeting, it was voted that "This Board is in sympathy with any effort to legalize sterilization of the feeble-minded in certain selected cases," but

the opinion was forcibly expressed that the School should not enter into collusion with surgeons in the matter of sterilization even incidentally to other operations.

One of the pleasant happenings of the year is the gift under the will of Mary R. Rowell late of Amesbury of the residue of her estate to the school. It appears that many years ago a brother was one of our inmates "and that she always had a high opinion of the school for what was done for him."

In the early days and during the struggles of Dr. Howe and his associates for recognition of the merits and importance of the special care of the feeble-minded, such bequests and gifts were more or less common and were the nucleus of the present Corporation Funds. Since the Commonwealth has taken over the institution and its management, making it a part of its Department of Mental Diseases, such gifts have been rare. They are appreciated however, and help to enable the trustees to accomplish objects of lasting benefit like publications as well as occasional expenditures for the general purposes of the Institution outside the regular schedule.

In their last report the trustees expressed themselves in favor of building up our Corporation Funds through the periodic addition of income to principal and then to devote the income to the prosecution of research work in connection with the other objects of the school. It is expected that the Rowell Fund may amount to several thousand dollars thus increasing the principal and bringing nearer the attainment of the objective of an invested sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Such unrestricted income would enable the school to provide data and information of value to itself and to the student in the field of mental defect, with the living specimens at hand to support its conclusions. Publications could be made available for those seeking light on personal or on institutional problems of this nature. The service of the school as an educational, medical and scientific institution would thus become of ever increasing value to itself and to the community, especially to that part seeking information of authoritative value in social service problems.

The familiar list of immediately needed appropriations for special purposes again faces you in our Superintendent's Report. With inmates of over 1,800 and the number of employees, teachers and staff necessary for their care, we still have no Assembly Hall. We are not repeating the necessity for something we have never had since our incorporation eighty years ago, but suffice it to say, that with the dormitories, administration and service buildings of new institutions of the *present* era an Assembly Hall is one of the first buildings erected. A gymnasium is the sole substitute we have ever had.

Next on our list is an Administration Building with Out-Patient Department in the Basement.

A building for older men and for older women each to accommodate one hundred will provide for quite an accumulation of the aged. When these patients are transferred the buildings thus abandoned will become available for an increasing number of the nursery type of cases who will always be a burden to the mother by reason of their physical as well as mental disabilities. Did we not take this class they would make trouble in the future for the public as well as remain the intolerable load of the unfortunate mothers.

These and the other special appropriations set forth in the Superintendent's report, have our heartiest support with an earnest appeal that the Walter E. Fernald State School need not longer suffer for lack of what it so truly needs.

We cannot close our report without the following brief mention. We note the death on January 27th last of Dr. Edward W. Emerson for many years an interested member of the Corporation and during the later part of his life a valued member of the Board of Trustees.

On the 3rd of July came the paralyzing news of the sudden death at Wrentham of Dr. George L. Wallace. We can add little to the many expressions of appreciation of the life then closed, but we may add the testimony of this School to the great and lasting effect of his long service as the first assistant to Dr. Fernald and of the place he held in the hearts of all who came in contact with him as inmates, employees, staff, Superintendent and Trustees. He was the second of the great Superintendents of Schools for the Feeble-minded with whom Massachusetts has been blest.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.
 CHARLES F. ADAMS
 STEPHEN BOWEN
 THOMAS N. CARVER
 THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.
 FRANCIS H. DEWEY

MOSES H. GULESIAN
 RUSSELL H. STAFFORD
 HELEN C. TAYLOR
 CHARLES E. WARE
 ROGER S. WARNER
 PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the eighty-third annual report for the year ending November 30, 1930, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1929.....	1,103	704	1,807
Number actually present November 30, 1929	1,037	654	1,691
Admissions during the year.....	62	34	96
Voluntary commitments.....	19	15	34
Custodial commitments.....	43	19	62
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1,165	738	1,903
Discharged during the year.....	55	30	85
Deaths.....	8	8	16
Number enrolled November 30, 1930.....	1,102	700	1,802
Number actually present November 30, 1930	1,042	654	1,696
At Waverley.....	736	654	1,390
At Templeton Colony.....	306	—	306
Daily average number of patients actually present....	1,015.83	639.08	1,654.91
Applications for admissions during the year.....	—	—	334
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	—	—	3,095
Applications for admission as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time..	—	—	1,400
Number of applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time.....	—	—	69

We have admitted two patients this year under six years of age, and at the time of this report, we have four patients here who are under six years of age.

Admissions:

96 patients admitted: 62 male and 34 female.
 10 with an intelligence quotient less than .20.
 24 with an intelligence quotient from .20 to .50.
 62 with an intelligence quotient of .50 and over.
 5 admitted through Juvenile Court.
 1 admitted from District Court.
 4 readmissions.
 2 readmitted from escape to be discharged outright.
 1 transferred from Wrentham State School.
 1 admitted from the Hospital Cottages at Baldwinville.
 1 hydrocephalic
 1 oxycephalic.
 6 mongoloids.
 3 microcephalics.
 1 spastic diplegic
 1 spastic hemiplegic.
 1 spastic hemiplegic and epileptic (later committed to Monson State Hospital.)
 1 blind epileptic.

- 1 readmission, married (I.Q. .46) had one illegitimate child before marriage and three children since.
- 3 unmarried women with illegitimate children: 2 had each borne one child. 1 had borne 2 children.
- 6 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.
- 2 of the admissions had mothers who are patients here.
- 4 germ plasm family types represented (more than one in the same family admitted).

The admissions during the past year may be classified as follows:

9.6 % idiots 25.9 imbeciles 64.5 % morons

Discharges:

- 85 patients discharged. 55 male and 30 female.
 - 1 not suitable, mental age not definitely within range of mental defect.
 - 4 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned)
 - 2 discharged from escape (readmitted from escape and discharged outright)
 - 1 died while at Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment.
 - 1 died while at Tewksbury State Infirmary for treatment.
- 28 discharged from visit (gone one year and not returned).
 - 1 deported to Virginia.
 - 3 deported to New York.
 - 1 deported to New Hampshire.
 - 1 deported to Italy.
 - 1 deported to Poland.
 - 2 deported to Canada.
- 1 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 1 transferred to Wrentham State School.
- 1 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
- 4 committed to Danvers State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
- 2 committed to Boston State Hospital.
- 13 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 15 discharged from parole.
 - 2 discharged to relatives,
 - 1 married, not suitable for return.
 - 2 adjusted, discharged to relatives.
 - 2 wage earners, discharged to relatives.
 - 2 high grade, adjusted.
 - 4 self-supporting, high grade,
 - 1 enlisted in Marines, discharged to relatives.
 - 1 escaped from parole, gone 2 years.

Deaths: (8 males and 8 females).

- 3 broncho-pneumonia,
- 1 broncho-pneumonia and enteritis,
- 1 broncho-pneumonia and influenza,
- 1 broncho-pneumonia, erysipelas and chronic nephritis.
- 1 congenital hydrocephalus.
- 2 pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 2 epilepsy,
- 1 intestinal obstruction due to volvulus of the sigmoid.
- 1 malignant neoplasm of stomach.
- 1 chronic valvular heart disease and articular rheumatism.
- 1 diverticulitis of the bladder with acute cystitis.
- 1 scarlet fever and epilepsy.

There were 5 autopsies performed, 31 % of the deaths.

At the date of this report five less are enrolled than last year but there are five more actually present than on November 30, 1929. The average number present

for the year 1929 was 1,652, in 1930 it is 1,654.91, which makes our average population slightly greater. Our admissions have been less, in 1929 there were 122 and in 1930 only 96. The discharges during this year have been six less than last year, totaling 85. This does not include deaths.

I think it is quite obvious that the trend of these figures continues the same and has for several years, and the intimation is that our type of admission, because of seriousness of demand of the less salvageable type of individual and residence in the institution longer, results in the accumulation of older individuals and consequently a necessity for provision institutionally for the feeble-minded who are not only adult but have become senile, sclerotic and infirm. It is also true, as I have indicated in previous reports, that the unsalvageable individual or the less likely salvageable individual who is admitted comes from an environment in the community that is not likely to improve sufficiently to warrant that individual's return to his former community provision. It is very noticeable in our type of demand for admission that the greatest demand is for the admission of the low-grade mentally defective and this individual has accompanying his mental defect many physical, abnormal, neurologic conditions as well as stigmata of deviation that make him a bizarre person. Equally great is perhaps the demand for the admission of girls who have reached sexual maturity physically with minds so premature that they are unable to protect themselves from the unscrupulous male and a certain percentage of whom are the aggressors themselves.

With boys we find that the greatest demands are for those who have reached an age where they physically are capable of accomplishing acts that are anti-social and are usually in conflict with the law or Society.

Our present population may be classified as follows: 38% morons; 47% imbeciles; 15% idiots.

As pointed out in previous reports this is the minimum in moron population for our margin of safety in order to maintain so large an institution and carry on its workings.

That the demand for the care of the feeble-minded in an institutional way is urgent, I wish to cite the following as an example of applications that we receive.

Girl — 15 years old, mental age 6 2/12 years, I.Q. .53.

Attractive looking girl. She was first seen in our out-patient clinic, 5 years ago in September, 1925. Application was urged at that time on account of poor home conditions. The father was a heavy drinker, cruel to children, question of syphilis. The mother was of low mentality, one uncle feeble-minded. Whole family low grade and illiterate. One sister a patient at the Walter E. Fernald State School. Two sisters immoral. Application was placed on waiting list but admission was not possible on account of overcrowding. Admission was again urged in 1927 and again in 1929, as she was beginning to be interested in sex, but it was impossible to admit her. In September, 1930, the examining physician of the School Clinic reported that this girl was pregnant by a married man, and the girl's father was dangerously threatening to kill the whole family. This illegitimacy might have been prevented if she could have been admitted four years ago.

It would seem to anyone that a situation here exists that should have been alleviated.

I also want to describe a typical case that we have admitted that you may have a specific and close view of the type of admissions.

Girl admitted August 28, 1930, after being 14 years on the waiting list. Age, 23 years and 4 months, mental age 3 8/12 years, I.Q. .24, mongoloid. This girl was first seen at our out-patient clinic on May 18th, 1916.

She was referred by the family physician because she was becoming a difficult problem in the home and the home situation was poor. There was a large family. The father was alcoholic and very abusive and it was necessary for the mother to add to the family income by taking in work.

Application was made and the girl was placed on the waiting list but could not be admitted on account of overcrowding. Six years ago, the father deserted the family and the mother had to struggle along with the care and support of this girl. From time to time, admission was urged but had to be refused. Finally the mother became seriously ill and died with cancer and the home was broken up. The

married sister tried to care for the girl but found it impossible as she had a family of her own and the girl was a constant menace to her children and was constantly running away.

To relieve the situation, in spite of the overcrowded condition, it was necessary to admit her after she had missed all the early training that would have made her far more useful and happy.

The average number of patients for the year was 1,654.91 and the total number of deaths was 16, which makes our death rate for the past year a little under 1%, or 9.67 per thousand, as compared with the death rate in the general community of 11.9 per thousand as given by the State Department of Health. Two of our deaths this past year were from tuberculosis or 12½% of the deaths were due to this disease.

Health.

Under the subject of health, I will have to report the following contagious diseases: whooping cough, 36; measles, 4; chicken pox, 8; scarlet fever, 33; mumps, 60; lobar pneumonia, 3; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 5.

Although we have had a considerable number of cases of contagious disease, we have had no diphtheria. It is probable that we have a considerable amount of contagious disease because of our lack of facilities for isolation and it is equally true in all probability that we do not have diphtheria because of our constant protection by means of toxin anti-toxin. That we do not have any typhoid is undoubtedly due to the fact that we are protected by the administration of the vaccine and as carefully protected from small-pox as we can be by means of vaccination.

There were no sudden deaths requiring the services of the medical examiner.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 17 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. As a part of the routine of the maintenance of the general health of our children this phase of our work is most important and we are very fortunate in having this service.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie has continued on our Consulting Staff as oculist and has examined and prescribed for 518 patients, and operated on three, one for ptosis of lid and the others for cataract.

I think we should make special mention in our annual report of the cooperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for both surgical and medical cases that they have treated for us.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts in Baldwinville has again taken care of such inmates at the Colony as may require medical services.

By a fortunate arrangement with the Worcester State Hospital (and for this cooperation I wish to thank Dr. William A. Bryan, the Superintendent) we have been able to have 22 individuals operated on for hernia, which could, otherwise, only have been provided for on the basis of emergency.

We reported last year the appointment of a trained nurse and instituted a course of training for the matrons for care of the physically ill, and with the medical staff and the trained nurse are carrying on a practical course of training for our attendants in the care of people ill. In a school for the feeble-minded, nursing care is not such an important item for them as a whole but most important to the few who are ill. The total number at any one time is usually small and we think that hospital facilities for 25 males, both patients and employees, and 25 females, both patients and employees, would be sufficiently large.

In 1929 we reported a survey by the Department of Public Health in regard to tuberculosis and made some comparisons. We have repeated again this year this survey with more careful and more thorough technique. This work is still in progress and until more complete figures are obtained, we can not make definite report. I mention this in our annual report to indicate that we are still studying the question of tuberculosis, which has been a serious one in the community and the definite amount of this disease in the institution has never been actually known.

We have perhaps had a false security in the belief that tuberculosis was not a serious factor and we hope that this survey will show that it is not, but in going

over the death returns we find that percentage of death returns due to tuberculosis range from $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 25% , and this year it was $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total deaths.

There has been requested through the proper channels the following program for construction in this institution.

1. Assembly Building.
2. Building for nursery type male children to accommodate 50.
3. Building for nursery type female children to accommodate 50.
4. Building for young girls to accommodate 100.
5. Building for young boys to accommodate 100.
6. Building for older men, infirmary or semi-infirmary type, to accommodate 100.
7. Building for older women, infirmary or semi-infirmary type, to accommodate 100.
8. Hospital facilities for male patients and male employees, to accommodate 25.
9. Hospital facilities for female patients and female employees, to accommodate 25.
10. Additional wing to East Nurses' Home to accommodate 20.
11. Additional wing to West Nurses' Home to accommodate 20.
12. Administration Building.
13. Purchase of two plots of land in Waltham.
14. Two more school rooms.
15. Sewer facilities extension.
16. Four cottages for Officer Employees.
17. Street lighting.
18. Sprinkler system in Manual Training Building.
19. Extension of hot water lines and tunnel facilities.
20. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
21. Construction of Contagious Hospital.
22. Greenhouse.

Of the above items, I have especially stressed first the housing facilities for infirmary type older men and older women, this group accumulating in an institution which has existed since 1847.

Since this institution has at least 100 males and 100 females that would more properly classify in a building of this type and this construction, using a common expression, would kill two birds with one stone, relieving buildings already constructed that are overcrowded with the senile and sclerotic type of feeble-minded person so that we could admit the younger individuals. That the feeble-minded live perhaps longer than we have been inclined to believe, I think is brought out by the recent statistics for England by Dr. Lewis and in his estimate there are 50% adults in the survey that he has made of the feeble-minded in that country.

Our demand for the admission of children under six years of age at the present time is 69. This figure undoubtedly would be greatly increased if it were known that there were a possibility of such individuals being cared for and this, I believe, is a type of individual who really needs nursery type of care.

If we could take the younger individuals previous to their encountering the vicissitudes of life that they are incompetent to meet, it is certainly possible that the nursery type moron young individuals, male and female, with proper training and teaching would become the salvageable individual and theoretically, at least, their residence in an institution would be of shorter duration than has been our experience in the past but the fact remains that our demand and our waiting list do not contain these types of children. The demand for admission of the younger child is, as referred to in the above statement, the boy or girl who is getting into social conflicts with the community already and may be anywhere from 8 to 12 years of age. Our out-patient clinic examinations and history obtained of these individuals clearly point out to me that they are not only psychologically feeble-minded but socially feeble-minded and in many instances of psychopathic personality as well as mentally defective. Their possible salvage is limited and undoubtedly they need long periods of residence in an institution for the acquirement of habits of industry and good conduct.

I have spoken above of the psychological and the social type of feeble-minded. The social type form the group from which our applications are made for admission. This is an evidence very strong in my opinion that these individuals have complications to a clear-cut picture of mental defect and in many instances there is a psychopathic personality involved in these individuals' makeup, that is perhaps more responsible for their anti-social behavior than is their pure defect, and from this cause less salvageable or less amenable to methods of training and teaching. It is also true that a great many individuals admitted have on our first examination appeared to be quite definitely feeble-minded without the above complicating factors, who as they grow older become unusual in their behavior and conduct and emotions. In other words, they arrive at a stage where they are actually psychotic, or if not psychotic at least psychopathic in their personality make-up. There is besides a group who become definitely epileptic and we have in the institution at the present time at least 71 actual epileptics. None of these have been admitted with a knowledge of their epilepsy and most of them have acquired this condition since admission. There is a group of at least 84 that our staff has definitely pronounced as insane.

In the request for housing facilities, I have also stressed as most important construction of hospital facilities adjunct to our present infirmary and hospital for the care of acutely ill male patients and male employees, and for acutely ill female patients and female employees. They would be small units of 25 each and not necessarily increase the capacity of the institution as they should be provided as facilities purely for the care of the acutely ill. I have not requested the construction of a hospital building, my reasons being that first of all, in our location so near a large center of exceptionally fine hospital facilities, it does not seem that we could possibly compete with expertness of care or surgical technique or follow-up that is already provided in the hospital centers of Boston.

A hospital building purely as such would be difficult to administer and the classification would be difficult to arrange. In the hospital buildings constructed for institutions for the feeble-minded that I have visited, I have invariably found that these buildings were utilized for the care and housing of patients not of hospital type, neither acutely nor surgically ill and more properly classified as nursery type or infirm.

The need for an Assembly Building, I have stressed particularly. This would be an adjunct of greatest importance for our amusements, entertainments and for the educational and religious rites of our inmates. Our gymnasium at present is our only place of assembly and not over 30% of our population can at any one time attend religious functions or entertainments. Our moving pictures are almost impossible to continue because of our machines being the silent type. If movie-tone apparatus is provided, which has been requested in budget, I do not see how it could possibly be installed in our present gymnasium.

We have told about the prevention of mental defect in previous reports and mentioned specifically the procedure of sterilization which in my opinion is accredited with possibilities greater than there is any actual likelihood of its accomplishing. Yet I would like to be recorded as in favor of an authorized or legalized method of sterilization in properly selected cases. I think one idea that should be brought out very clearly in regard to the matter of sterilization is this fact that there are undoubtedly many children of feeble-minded parents but these parents are feeble-minded psychologically and not socially and it is very seldom that I encounter parents of feeble-minded children who are feeble-minded to a degree that it is at all possible to consider them as committable. The institutionalized patient, if we were forced to consider him today for sterilization, is not an individual who is going to be very likely to procreate any more of his type and sterilization certainly is not going to affect the progeny of the uncommitted psychologically feeble-minded parents.

I have not investigated our marriage laws thoroughly but I can not help but wonder if fully as much might not be accomplished in the construction of marriage laws that would be more preventive than any sterilization laws that have yet been suggested. I am sure I am quoting correctly, at the present time, the only law existing in Massachusetts regarding marriage of feeble-minded in the following:

"An insane person or an idiot shall be incapable of contracting marriage. (Chapter 207, Section 5, of the General Laws)." Of course, idiots are neither going to marry nor precreate. Legally, in Massachusetts, a marriage can be solemnized in the male at 14 and the female at 12, if consent of parents is obtained, and decree of divorce or other legal process is necessary for separation of these individuals.

Because of the accumulation of adult individuals in the institution and the necessary restriction of admission of younger individuals, our school facilities at present are being blocked by the fact that while we have an admission of males with outlet for them, we have not the facilities for admission of younger school-age girls and there is a dearth of school girl admissions. Details of this will be shown in the report from the Head Teacher.

In the fields of research the following papers have been written during the past year: "Psychoses and Mental Deficiencies — Comparisons and Relationship" and "Progress in Understanding and Control of the Feeble-minded", both by the Superintendent.

In the field of Social Service, our parole policy is continued, a detailed report of which will be shown later under a separate heading. A question that is rather serious however, and a problem that involves parole, which I think I will call particularly to your attention, is the matter of unemployment which, of course, rather complicates the placing of the individuals who we would in ordinary times feel could be in the community but there are factors in living conditions in the community that are changing and they have changed rather subtly but surely and involve particularly the placing-out of girls. The type of applicant for our girls has not changed but her methods of living have changed considerably. The house-mother or house-keeper who formerly had the greater part of her interest in the home was there the greater part of the time and could provide the supervision for our girls. Today these same applicants are living in smaller quarters and have equipped their homes with more modern conveniences, purchasing a great deal of food materials and supplies ready-cooked and with modern automatic refrigeration and heating facilities, it is not necessary that they remain in the home as constantly as formerly and we find that girls placed in such homes are not getting the amount of supervision that they formerly did, their responsibilities are greater than it is wise for them to assume and they are less protected and in more danger from contacts because they are less supervised.

I am very happy that I can report that our social service department is also cooperating with Simmons College. We have added two students this year to its quota of personnel and it is gratifying to feel that the schools for social service work are manifesting sufficient interest in the fields of mental defect to cooperate with the school in their student training.

We have continued our policy as reported last year of use for male worker and we hope that this can be further utilized and perhaps to greater advantage in a period when there is less unemployment in the community than at the present time.

In the report of the out-patient department, the psychological department has made by analysis certain findings that I think are worthy of particular note. In 516 out-patients examined, we find that one-third of the girls referred for examination have been 16 years of age or over, while 40% of the boys referred have been between 6 and 9 chronologically. These facts might be interpreted that the recognition of mental defect in girls should take place earlier or that girls do not evidence the social defects until later than boys. In this department as well as in the social service department, we have also had work done in the school by part time students. We think it would be of considerable advantage to utilize this student training if it could be provided for. It is quite clear that the laboratory facilities should be increased and psychological studies might be fostered if room and apparatus were available. There are many abnormal psychopathic and psychological factors that need investigation.

The Traveling School Clinic report will be given in detail. The demand for this work is certainly increasing and certain cities in our district are making very urgent requests for more of our time. We have had an additional unit in the field to meet the demand for a period of 4 weeks.

A total of 1,587 children were examined in the Public School Clinics.

A detailed report of the educational and industrial department will be given. The total number of pupils is smaller this year and this is a result of our inability to admit young children of school age and a greater number of those in the institution, of course, are reaching the limit of their possible school or academic attainments. We are continuing our work with non-reader group and we are working with a group of either non-readers or very slow readers amounting to 30.

With the addition of a teacher to our force, which occurred last year, we are able to spend part of one teacher's time with the children who are so physically afflicted that they could not come to regular class rooms.

In the Industrial Department 51,211 pieces were manufactured or produced, at a value of \$32,166.79.

It is gratifying to me that the funds of the Corporation are growing that we may all the sooner realize our ambition of a reasonably large sum of money for research work and this is in accord with a policy of the Trustees and so voted by them in the previous year. Many subjects come to our mind that require investigation and there is much that we should know about the etiology of mental defect that remains unknown.

There is much in the etiology of mental defect that is assumed to be true but without proof. The controversy between the eugenists and the environmentalists can only be settled by added knowledge to our present armament of facts. At present we are doing our utmost to follow up the progeny of known feeble-minded individuals. We are also attempting to determine by means of follow-up through social service the outcome of children and young adults in whom we have predicted the development of psychosis and delinquency with the hope that we might establish more certain criterions regarding symptomatology and what symptomatology is benign and what is malignant, in early childhood, in the fields of behavior, conduct, anti-social reactions and the like. In fact, the field for research work is so unlimited that it is futile to attempt in any report of this kind an itemization of our fields for investigation.

Social Service Department:

During the past year, the Head Social Worker, Miss Ruth A. Gegenheimer, reports that the Social Service Department has been active along the usual lines, but there have been several new developments in the work and changes in the staff. One worker resigned and two workers were appointed. Three students were utilized for field work training.

The appointment of two full time assistants has released the head social worker from routine work so that she will have more time to devote to planning the activities of the department, both routine and new, and has also given time for the training of students. The latter development is an experiment for the current college year, but seems to be a step in the right direction as it had become increasingly evident that there was a lack of interest on the part of social workers in general in the field of mental deficiency. To overcome this and also provide the future with social workers who would be interested in this branch of psychiatry, training should be given in the State Schools where the student social worker will have actual contact with the mentally deficient, not only as they are dealt with in the institution but in the community as well.

Due to the adjustment of new workers and the problem of student training, the work of the department has not been on a smooth running basis. However, plans for the coming year are gradually getting into shape so that the next year should show some definite results. Nevertheless, we have had a slight increase in the number of cases handled. The total number of cases dealt with was 740. This includes 73 patients on parole; 1 patient automatically discharged from escape on parole; 19 patients discharged from parole in previous years; 50 investigations of home and social conditions prior to visit, parole or discharge of patients in the institution; 88 research cases; 485 histories taken at the weekly out-patient clinic; 3 histories in the community; and 21 miscellaneous cases. In addition to cases which dealt with patients, 30 investigations were made of applications for the employment of a boy or girl. A total of 930 visits in the community was made to

patients paroled, discharged or on visit, and to relatives, friends, social agencies and other interested persons.

A survey of the parole work for the year shows little change from the previous year. A total of 74 patients was on parole, and of this number 7 boys and 7 girls were discharged, 1 boy was discharged from escape, 1 boy and 5 girls were returned to the School, and 2 girls are now on escape. This leaves a total of 51 now on parole — 19 boys and 32 girls. In addition one boy returned temporarily as his employer could not afford to pay him through the slack winter months but took him back in the spring. Another boy found work in Rhode Island without obtaining our approval first, so was placed on escape, but at our suggestion returned to Boston and was again placed on parole. In the case of the returns who remained in the institution, one girl came back because of the need of continued medical treatment, one girl because her employer could not keep her longer, and the others because of poor adjustment in the community. Practically all of the discharges from parole were made because an adjustment suitable to the patient's mentality seemed to have been made, or relatives wished to assume responsibility. Several of the returned paroles may have another trial later. As in the past, the majority of the girls paroled were placed in domestic work and the boys as helpers on farms.

In considering the trend of parole work as it is carried on in the institution, and comparing it with the objectives and the early results obtained after the passage of the parole law in 1922, it seems advisable to note that a gradual but radical change has come about in the work. Ten years ago, work was plentiful, wages were good, and we had a large number of boys and girls in the school who were ready for community life if given careful supervision. At the present time we find work unsteady and exceedingly scarce for boys, wages scarcely covering living expenses, our list for patients ready for parole growing shorter, and even the homes and farms of the average type in which we placed our paroles have undergone an internal change. We seldom find the mother of the modern household who can give the twenty-four hour supervision to our girls which we formerly expected and demanded. Instead of staying at home to cook, sew and personally attend to household activities, we have an alert, business-like mother who plans the running of the home with the aid of modern conveniences, who does not need to do the drudgery of the past, but has many outside interests in which she takes an active part. Consequently, the maid is expected to share the responsibility of the children's care and is often left alone with them or with practically no supervision for herself. Likewise, with the boy who formerly led a more or less simple type of existence in a farm home, we now have to plan for him to lead a somewhat urban life. The telephone, automobile, radio and community activities have taken the interests of the farmer's family out of the small locality into a much broader life. Furthermore, when we consider the type of patient who is ready for parole another change has taken place. The well-behaved, non-delinquent defective who received the most benefit from the school training has always been the first to return to the community, leaving behind the disciplinary, sex and behavior problems who needed a longer period in the school. At present, the community cares for many of the better types of defectives in its special classes, and urges for admission the defective who exhibits the most anti-social traits and conduct, and who requires long institutional training before he can return to live in the community, if at all. This naturally affects the available material for parole, both as to quantity and quality. However, although the prospects at times seem somewhat discouraging, every case which can be salvaged is worth all our efforts.

In the report of the last two years, the need of extending the parole work with our boys was mentioned and the suggestion made that the addition of a male worker to the social service staff might help to solve some of the problems along this line. It has not been possible to carry out either plan, but nevertheless some further study of the problem has been made. In May it was decided to utilize the available facilities to search for employment opportunities for our boys who were not suitable for farm work, but were ready for parole, and to check up more closely on the activities of certain boys already outside. For this purpose it was arranged that a male employee of the school who was familiar with the work of the older boys in the institution should give one day a week to this work under the direction

of the head social worker. For three months, this plan was carried out. He visited employment agencies, factories, shops, stores, etc., for the purpose of finding employment suited to the mentality and abilities of our boys, and in some cases a boy went with him to apply in person for work. It was perhaps unfortunate that the employment situation and business depression made it practically impossible to sell our boys to the prospective employers, but nevertheless we felt the experiment was worth a trial, if only to prove to the boys themselves that prospects outside the school were exceedingly poor, and that we had them in mind for placement when the opportunity came. In spite of failure in this direction, we felt that the visits of a male worker in the places of employment and boarding homes of other boys were a real help in checking up their activities.

One of the new developments in the department this year was a definite beginning of research work along several lines. Two types of cases have been selected by physicians for research, and one for study by the social workers. We assisted in the first medical study with investigation of a few cases last year, but the work has been carried on more extensively this year. It consists of locating the legitimate and illegitimate children of our female patients and arranging for a mental examination. The second medical study has barely been started but will require considerable serious, painstaking work on the part of a social worker who has some knowledge and experience with mental disease. It consists of follow-up of all out-patients in our weekly clinic who have had a diagnosis of active or possible future psychosis. As the study includes all cases from the beginning of the clinic in 1914 and is continuous, we have at present 434 cases on the list and nearly every week several more are added. The last research study is a follow-up and analysis of the cases of all patients who have been discharged from parole since the passage of the parole law. It seems quite important to develop our work along research lines in order that we may have a share in the mental hygiene program and possible prevention of mental defect.

Psychological Department:

During the past year the routine work of the Psychological Department, under Miss Catherine E. Chipman, Psychologist, has been carried on under the same policy as heretofore, and a total of 1,333 examinations has been made; of these, 93 have been admission studies, 724 routine re-examinations of house patients, and 516 out-patient examinations.

In regard to the admissions of the past year, inspection of psychological records shows that consideration of the intelligence quotient alone is not sufficient, for while the majority of admissions have been of moron grade, their chronological ages have been so low, particularly in the case of the boys, that the corresponding mental age precludes the possibility of academic, social, or industrial efficiency. To be more specific, 72% of the boys admitted during the year have been thirteen years of age or less, and with the average I. Q. lying between 50 and 60, the mental age of these individuals has been no better than 6 or 7. A defective child with a mental age of 6 has capacity for the mere beginnings of school work, and in personal supervision requires a large amount of individual attention. The number of such children in the institution seems to be increasing, and the psychological statistics alone would seem to indicate that they should be cared for at home and in the special classes, but the histories of nearly all the cases under consideration show the existence of some social problem which complicates the primary fact of mental defect to such an extent that community care is impossible.

The distribution of population according to mental diagnosis should be studied not only for the total enrollment, but for the institution proper and the farm colony, considered individually. From any of these approaches, the most self-evident fact is the preponderance of imbeciles. In the colony alone, they make up 79% of the population, and within the parent institution, 57% of the patients have an I. Q. which is less than 50. Furthermore, the number of moron and borderline cases combined, barely equals the number of imbeciles considered alone, and when the idiots are added to the group below 50 I. Q., the proportion of incompetent and more or less helpless patients is dangerously large. In actual figures, the psychological index shows for the institution proper, 17.5% idiots, 39.7% imbeciles,

and 42.7% morons: for the farm colony, 2% idiots, 77% imbeciles and 21% morons. For the entire population, the index shows 15% idiots, 47% imbeciles and 38% morons — which represent an increase in imbeciles of 2% over the preceding year.

Of the 516 out-patients examined, there have been 291 males and 225 females, with findings very similar to those reported in previous years. The range in chronological age for both sexes is from less than one year to forty-odd, and they range in mental age from three months through thirteen years. The type of case presented differs greatly, however, for one-third of the girls referred for examination have been sixteen or over, while nearly 40% of the boys have been between 6 and 9 chronologically. These facts show once more the great need for the early realization of mental and social deficiency in girls.

For both boys and girls the range and distribution of I. Q. is essentially the same, with the majority of the cases falling in the moron and borderline groups — 58% for the boys and 56% for the girls. This being so, the greater frequency of higher mental ages among the girls is an indication not of greater incidence of high grade individuals, but of the fact that the feeble-minded girl remains in the community without detection longer than does a defective boy of equal potentiality. It also suggests that the adolescent, well-disposed feeble-minded boy makes an easier adjustment to community life, for it is relatively infrequently that a boy of this age is referred to the clinic for the first time.

During the summer the department has tried the experiment of giving an advanced student in psychology opportunity for part-time, volunteer work at the institution. The experiment seems to have been a real success and worthy of repetition, though lack of accommodation for psychometric work is a distinct handicap. The use of clinical psychology in an institution for mental defectives presents a different problem from that encountered in the mental hospitals, and at present there are no adequate means of bringing students into contact with it.

The research of the department for the past year has been limited to assisting the Superintendent in the preparation of a paper on the relationship between the psychoses and mental deficiency, and some experimental work with the Good-enough scale for the measurement of intelligence by drawings. This is not an indication of a lack of problems worthy of investigation, for they are many — the age of onset of senility in the feeble-minded, the study of non-readers, the defective delinquent contrasted with the case of uncomplicated mental defect — to mention only a few, but the possibilities for psychological study can be enormously limited by lack of adequate facilities for research. Clinical psychology can advance no further by recording responses to linguistic tests of the pencil-and-paper type or by observing reactions to the various non-verbal tests; any progress must be made through study of the fundamental neurological bases of behavior and this is absolutely impossible without more extensive laboratory facilities.

Educational and Industrial Department.

Miss Mildred F. Brazier, the Head Teacher, reports that there are at present 288 children enrolled in school, in classes grading as follows:

Kindergarten	.	.	.	.	46
Grade I	.	.	.	.	87
Grade II	.	.	.	.	52
Grade III	.	.	.	.	45
Grade IV	.	.	.	.	48
Above Grade IV	.	.	.	.	10

288

This enrollment is the smallest for some years. In June 59 children were graduated from school, having reached the limit of their possibilities academically, and only 28 new children have been entered in grade classes since that time.

The teaching staff is made up as follows: one head teacher, one kindergartner, seven grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part-time), and three sense training teachers.

The work with non-readers and slow readers continues, 30 children at present

receiving help. This work has been very successful; most of our original class are now able to keep up with the regular work of their grade. A new class in academic work has been organized at the Infirmary. One of the grade teachers is spending an hour a day with crippled children or those physically unable to attend regular classes. These boys are most grateful and enthusiastic. We have also started typewriting with some of the older girls, who are showing much interest.

We have had many visitors during the year — not only groups from colleges and schools, but also individual teachers and students who are interested in our methods.

Three hundred and ninety-eight children are enrolled in the Physical Training Department. A demonstration of gymnastic work is held each month, and at this time the work of classes graded from beginners to adults is shown. This not only provides entertainment for the other patients, but also gives pleasure and pride of achievement to those taking part.

The music teacher conducts chorus singing with 410 pupils, including groups of school children, girls' and boys' glee clubs, and chorus for older girls. A concert and community sing, in which a gratifying interest is shown by the children, is held once each month, and a demonstration by band, orchestra, gymnastic, and singing classes is given on the lawn at the end of the school year. There are at present 18 girls in the senior orchestra, 18 girls in the junior orchestra, 22 boys in the band, and other pupils in training. A toy orchestra is made up of 35 kindergarten and low first grade boys and girls.

There are now 150 girls enrolled in the Domestic Science Department, in classes grading from little second grade girls who are learning the simplest elements of home-making, to adult classes of girls who can prepare a meal with but little supervision. During the year, these girls served tea to physicians and new employees three times; made cakes and candies for 24 parties; canned 312 quarts of rhubarb; 340 gallons of spinach, 418 quarts of pickle and preserves, 58 large tumblers and 621 individual glasses of jelly.

In the three Sense Training Departments, 234 children are enrolled. Classes are held at the Hospital and Infirmary for those who are physically unable to attend regular classes.

During the past year, the teachers have held Social Hour one evening each week at the dormitories, have had games with large groups of children on holiday mornings, and have held Sunday School for the Protestant children each Sunday morning. Three Sunday School concerts were given during the year — at Easter, Christmas, and Thanksgiving. Several plays were given by the school children under the direction of the teachers. These are much enjoyed by all the patients, but with our inadequate stage and seating facilities, it is impossible to present entertainments so that they can be seen and heard well by the entire audience.

In the Girls' Manual Training Department, 215 girls are enrolled. There are 111 girls in the N.N.W. Industrial Department, 64 girls have received instruction in the Knitting Room, and 40 girls in the power sewing room. A voluntary evening class with an enrollment of 68 was held at the N.N.W. Industrial Room, and such a class has just been instituted at the Girls' Manual.

In the Boys' Manual Training Department, 169 boys are enrolled. There are 92 boys in the Elementary Manual Training classes for younger boys of from 2 to 6 year mentality. The new barber shop has been very successful. As a new industry, we have started the making of willow baskets from willow grown in the Institution. This is only an infant industry, but we shall expand during the year.

From May until the last of October, most of the boys and girls in the Industrial Departments worked out of doors with their instructors, helping with the weeding, pruning, harvesting of vegetables, apple picking, cherry picking, and work at the Canning Plant. The N.N.W Industrial classes again most successfully cared for the institution garden.

In the boys' manual, the following work was done: Brooms, 451; scrub and flesh brushes, 3,366; long handled tampico brushes, 312; twisted wire brushes, 180; willow baskets, 12; coir yarn and braid mats, 18; shoes repaired, 10,770; hair cuts, 9,663; shaves, 8,394; shampoos, 134; new mattresses, 322; mattresses re-tufted, 240; new pillows, 15; pillows renovated, 299; beds repaired, 44; fur-

niture repaired, 1,082 articles, chairs, stools, wheel-chairs, etc.; other articles repaired, 709, settees, brushes, boxes, toys, etc.; tables refinished, 9; new articles of furniture, 61; toys made, 428; boxes, bread boards, etc., 45; coat hangers, 642; rope rubbers covered, 124; obstacle golf sets, 2; brushes backs, 3,366; articles of furniture painted, 406; articles of furniture marked, 101; toys painted, 400; signs painted, 3; desks varnished, 153; step-ladders, coat-racks, blocks, curtain rings, etc., painted, 478; weaving, towel and napkin material, 2,948 yards; weaving, rug material, 153 yards; scissors sharpened, 235 pairs; knives sharpened, 1,561; and chairs cane seated, 53

In the North Northwest Industrial the following articles were made: Weaving, towel and napkin material, 2,634 yards; weaving, rug material, 52 yards; fancy weaving, 162 yards; embroidery, center pieces, scarfs, crewel work, etc., 226 articles; crocheting, 265 yards lace, 20 medallions, 1 panel and 1 center piece; iron holders, 108; garments made, 6; scrap books, 25; pictures cuts, 3,455; fancy pillows, 11; hooked rugs, 1; dolls' dresses, 22; bandages rolled, 11,822; net bags, 50; portieres, 1 pair; screens covered, 4; and boxes covered, 7.

In the Girls' Industrial Department, the following work was done: Weaving, towel and napkin material, 1,176 yards, rugs, 194 yards and fancy weaving, 14½ yards; embroidery, runners, rugs, doilies, pillow bags, 120 articles; knitting, scarfs, face cloths, wraps, sweaters, 20 articles; crocheting, berets, centre pieces, slippers, yokes, etc., 66 articles; baskets, 24; baskets mended, 4; iron holders, 164; garter tips, 276 dozen; garments made, 16; scrap books, 11; pictures cuts, 7,000; hooked rugs and other hooked articles, 7; braided rugs, 1; dolls dressed, 8; picture puzzles cut, 2; net bags, 6; rugs cut, 43 bags; rags sewed, 6,975 yards; costumes, 17; pillow lace, 2 yards; baseball banners, 13; pillows made and stuffed, 14; miscellaneous, tapestry bags, gym. ties, chair seats, painted screen, lamp shades, book ends, decorated boxes, spool knit balls, etc., 156 articles; sweaters mended, 30; stockings, 6,742 pairs; baseball stockings, 20 pairs, caps, 526; mittens, 44; sweaters, 3; and articles made in Sewing Room, 14,559.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$32,166.79.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic.

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley, on Thursday of each week, dealt with 523 patients. New patients, first visit, 446 and return visits, 77.

These 523 patients were diagnosed as follows: feeble-minded, 340; dull, 63; borderline, 61; deferred, 17; normal, 23, and psychotic, 19.

Among other questions than those directly referable to mental defect we also found questions of epilepsy, 27; cretin, 3; mongoloid, 25; endocrine, 10; psychosis, 63; syphilis, 12; microcephalus, 7; hydrocephalus, 4; rachitis, 1; encephalitis, 1; defective delinquents, 6; organic brain and other nervous diseases, 25; deaf and dumb, 1 and blind, 1.

In a total of 523 cases examined in our out-patient clinic, 19 actually were psychotic and 63 potentially psychotic.

From the above figures, it is obvious that this clinic serves its purpose to the community, the courts, social service agencies and welfare societies, and is of great interest to the staff and Superintendent for it gives us a closer contact with the problems encountered in the community than we can otherwise possibly conceive.

Traveling School Clinic.

The traveling school clinic, under Esther S. B. Woodward, M.D., the Psychiatrist, has been working in the field during the year, as usual.

The number of weeks in the field has been 46, 42 for the regular unit and 4 weeks time given by an additional unit from the Staff of the School. This was given at the very urgent request of certain cities, which found that the time previously asked for and allotted was not sufficient.

We have had no new territory assigned. We visited 26 cities and towns. Our district includes 41. It is not usually necessary to visit the smaller towns every year. Our schedule is always completed early in the fall and we have reservations for any vacancies which may occur.

The work is increasingly interesting as we become better acquainted with our territory. While we have no personnel for follow-up work, we do enquire for and

record briefly the where-abouts and progress of quite a proportion of those examined. We are conscious that the clinic is of real use and benefit to the schools and the children.

Again, the work is increasingly difficult because we see a larger number of border-line children who are greater problems in school than the feeble-minded. It is less easy to plan and carry out a program for the border-line group. Not infrequently, we are obliged to decline to examine a child who is a problem but who presents little or no evidence of retardation in school accomplishment.

The following cities and towns were visited: Acushnet, Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Dartmouth, Dennis, Falmouth, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Mashpee, Nantucket, New Bedford, Provincetown, Revere, Salem, Sandwich, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown, Westport, Worcester and Yarmouth.

The total number of children examined was 1,587. Of these, 189 were second examinations, 28 were third examinations, and 1,370 were first examinations.

The diagnoses of these 1,587 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 752; Borderline, 544; dull, 179; average intelligence, 44; and deferred, 68.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also secondary diagnoses as follows: cardiac, 6; chorea, 2; dementia praecox, 9; emotional instability, 7; endocrine imbalance, 47; eneuresis, 7; post-encephalitis, 3; epilepsy, 17; post-poliomyelitis, 1; spastic paralysis, 8; syphilis, 1; tuberculosis, 21; psychoneurosis, 19; psychopathic personality, 17; possible psychosis, 16; mongoloid imbecile, 5; potential delinquent, 48; defective delinquent, 22 and sex problem, 2.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: dental clinic, 775; throat clinic, 451; eye clinic, 283; ear clinic, 67; nutritional Underweight, 475; posture training, 87; and fresh air classes, 1. Medical care in clinics or from family physician, whenever indicated.

The recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special class, 1,075; coaching or ungraded class, 188; exclude from school, 30; institutional care now, 124; institutional care eventually, 61; mental hygiene clinic, 21; speech training, 42; allow to go to work, 27; and continue in regular grades, 233.

The towns and cities visited and number of children examined at each place were as follows: Acushnet, 12; Barnstable, 52; Bourne, 1; Brewster, 4; Dartmouth, 44; Dennis, 6; Falmouth, 34; Fall River, 248; Gloucester, 39; Lawrence, 45; Lowell, 28; Lynn, 89; Mashpee, 2; Nantucket, 27; New Bedford, 229; Provincetown, 36; Revere, 188; Salem, 62; Sandwich, 8; Somerset, 33; Swansea 6; Waltham, 49; Watertown, 46; Westport, 14; Worcester, 307; and Yarmouth 8.

Clinical Teaching.

There were 31 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Salem Normal School, Framingham Normal School, Fitchburg Normal School, Boston University, Harvard University, Sargent School, Wellesley College, Babson's Institute, Lesley School, Emerson College of Oratory, Middlesex College, of Medicine and Surgery, Simmons College, Massachusetts General Hospital Nurses, McLean Hospital Nurses, Malden Hospital Nurses, a Physicians' Clinic from the other Institutions under the Department of Mental Diseases, and lectures by the Superintendent in the University Extension Courses.

Official Visitors: 21 States and 8 foreign countries.

During the past year we have had visitors from Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin; and from the following foreign countries, Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England, India, Japan, South Africa, and from four provinces in Canada, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Amusements:

We have continued the organization of Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America

At the present time there are in this troop 13 Scouts and 8 probationers. This troop was started the last day of November, 1928. The advantage of the use of Camp Massasoit, Quincy Council Camp, at Bourne on Cape Cod, was again available to us through the courtesy of Mr. Hilliard B. Holbrook of Waltham, and most satisfactory results from the standpoint of morale of the boys were observed.

The Girls' Social Club has had a successful year and has proved very helpful in promoting sociability, teaching something useful and furnishing an incentive for good conduct.

The girls have made an earnest effort to secure the club pins which are presented to them when they have received a sufficient number of credits for good conduct and twenty members have already earned their pins. There are now forty-four members. The educational activities during the year were short essays on American history written by members of the Club; a study of current events; instruction and practice in hospital bed making; instruction and practice in bandaging; and instruction in first aid and simple remedies. The recreational activities consisted of plays and entertainments given by the members; dances; progressive card parties, stereopticon and reflectoscope pictures; and community singing.

We have had as usual our weekly moving pictures, dances and regular baseball games for the patients. Several times, the baseball players went to Boston to see league games, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston teams.

During the winter months, we had parties in the different houses and the regular entertainments during the holiday season at Christmas.

Added play-ground equipment has been provided for West Building, Girls' Dormitory, Boys' Dormitory and Templeton Colony, including slides and merry-go-rounds.

Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$98,209.55.

Our farm production has been as follows: Asparagus, 3,650 lbs.; beets, 196,089 lbs.; beet greens, 13,378 lbs.; dry beans, 12,322 lbs.; shell beans, 1,474 lbs.; string beans, 36,165 lbs.; broccoli, 1,168 lbs.; cabbage, 154,426 lbs.; carrots, 358,222 lbs.; cauliflower, 2,452 lbs.; celery, 672 lbs.; swiss chard, 16,438 lbs.; sweet corn, 60,859 lbs.; cucumbers, 43,811 lbs.; dandelions, 1,542 lbs.; egg plant, 1,947 lbs.; lettuce, 25,617 lbs.; onions, 102,968 lbs.; parsley, 60 lbs.; parsnips, 26,202 lbs.; green peas, 3,834 lbs.; peppers, 2,106 lbs.; pumpkin, 29,844 lbs.; radishes, 13,976 lbs.; rhubarb, 8,283 lbs.; spinach, 32,004 lbs.; summer squash, 22,047 lbs.; winter squash, 127,038 lbs.; tomatoes, 114,395 lbs.; turnips, 315,208 lbs.; turnip greens, 210 lbs.; potatoes, 478,347 lbs.; apples, first, 183,019 lbs.; apples, seconds, 109,041 lbs.; crab apples, 6,939 lbs.; blackberries, 304 lbs.; blueberries, 1,128 lbs.; raspberries, 1,351 lbs.; strawberries, 873 lbs.; peaches, 48 lbs.; pears, 2,251 lbs.; plums, 185 lbs.; quince, 38 lbs.; cherries, 355 lbs.; fodder corn, 28,554 lbs.; green-feed, 174,305 lbs.; mangels, 42,550 lbs.; ensilage, 85 tons; hay, 141 tons; ice, 358 tons; beef, 7,618 lbs.; pork, 9,012 lbs.; and milk, 397,665 quarts.

The total farm products (not including milk) equalled 1,910.99 tons, of which 1,264.28 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony during the past year to a total of 142,208 feet.

An unusually satisfactory crop was obtained. In one acre at Templeton Colony, there were 468 bushels of potatoes. In another acre at the Colony, there were 1,150 bushels of carrots, and in a third acre at the Colony, there were 735 bushels of onions. The total production from apple orchards for the whole institution was 2,492 barrels.

We have continued our work of testing the presence and elimination of the disease known as abortion in cattle and repeated tests for elimination and segregation of positive cases of the bacillus of Bang determined by blood test by the Division of Animal Industry, in which Mr. Evan Richardson, the head of the department, and Dr. Harrie E. Pierce have been very cooperative. We have at present a herd of young stock at Eliot Farm at Templeton Colony that is negative. The main herd of adult cattle at Waverley is negative and there remains but a small herd of positive cattle at the Farm House Colony at Templeton Colony. All of our cattle

have been tested for tuberculosis and we have an accredited herd both at Waverley and at Templeton Colony free from tuberculosis.

Canning: — 18,130 gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned for winter use as compared with 13,958.35 gallons in 1929.

Special Appropriations:

In the special appropriations of the ten year program formulated, the following progress has been made since the last report:

New storehouse is complete and partially occupied.

New kitchen and dining room building is two-thirds constructed.

Garage is built and occupied.

Foundations are being built for new shop building.

Plans are under way on remodelling of rear of Administration Building.

Baldwin land has been purchased.

Additional laundry machinery is purchased but not yet installed.

Added electrical equipment is in process of construction.

Construction:

The following major projects have been done during the past year.

Terrazzo floor in North North West Building Hall.

Cement area at West Building.

New electric light line, with conduit line with cement base under ground from Hospital to School House.

New road entrance from Trapelo Road to Administration Building.

Eliot House at Colony completed and occupied by employees.

Gas line connected for cooking in New Service Building, and Domestic Science Room.

Equipment for a complete physiotherapy has been obtained and is in process of installation. Added equipment to our X-ray has brought our facilities to a satisfactory standard of efficiency. We have utilized already some of our physiotherapy equipment for seven months and treated 624 patients, and in the same seven months, we have given 355 X-ray Treatments. For diagnostic purposes we have taken 348 X-ray films and in our Tuberculosis Survey, we have taken approximately 1,886 films.

Staff Changes:

Dr. Charles S. Woodall was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent on June 1st, 1930.

Dr. Fred Vere Dowling was appointed to the staff of this institution on January 13, 1930, as Assistant Physician.

Current Expenditures:

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$621,982.09 for maintenance; on account of special appropriations, \$163,120.27; the average number of patients was 1654.91, and the per capita cost weekly \$7.20.

In spite of the burdens that are placed upon us and my rather pessimistic report as to our equipment compared to our needs, I actually feel very optimistic in regard to our future and I think that we have reason to feel optimistic because of the facts that are presented in this report. I am certain that it is an optimistic omen that we no longer have to spend so much time in demonstrating the size of problem of actual numbers of mental defectives that require care and attention, that we have a waiting list almost equal to the present capacity of the institution is no longer disputed but is recognized; that the community can provide in the way of community care for a great many feeble-minded is also recognized. Greater facilities for their care are being added as shown in our increased demand for examination. Facilities are now available in the public schools for special class provision. New interest is exhibited in the provision for special class teachers in our Normal Schools. University Extension Courses are now provided for teachers engaged in instructing backward children in the community.

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Kitchen and dining room	Chap. 115, 1930	\$150,000.00	\$46,751.50	\$46,751.50	\$103,248.50
Employees' quarters....	Chap. 115, 1930	40,000.00	—	—	40,000.00
Building for mechanical Work.....	Chap. 115, 1930	10,000.00	3,938.56	3,938.56	6,061.44
Equipment for Store- house.....	Chap. 115, 1930	10,000.00	8,812.24	8,812.24	1,187.76
Power equipment.....	Chap. 115, 1930	21,000.00	7,381.95	7,381.95	13,618.05
Purchase of certain land 1930.....	Chap. 115, 1930	25,500.00	25,049.64	25,049.64	450.36
Laundry machinery 1930	Chap. 115, 1930	10,000.00	—	—	10,000.00
Storehouse and refriger- ation.....	Chap. 146, 1929	80,000.00	64,315.53	74,884.44	5,115.56
Garage.....	Chap. 146, 1929	7,500.00	6,160.65	6,500.33	999.67
Extension of hot water line.....	Chap. 146, 1929	12,500.00	710.20	710.20	11,789.80
Equipment for school rooms.....	Chap. 146, 1929	1,500.00	—	1,351.24	148.76
Additional laundry ma- chinery.....	Chap. 146, 1929	9,210.00	—	9,158.63	51.37
Certain land, 1926 and 1928.....	Chap. 398, 1926	16,000.00	—	15,086.30	913.70
School house addition...	Chap. 127, 1928	25,000.00	—	24,773.56	226.44
Elec. light and power at Templeton.....	Chap. 127, 1928	13,000.00	—	12,997.50	2.50*
Side track.....	Chap. 50, 1918	25,000.00	—	22,000.00	3,000.00
		\$456,210.00	\$163,120.27	\$259,396.09	\$196,813.91

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *)..... \$2.50
 Balance carried to next year..... 196,811.41

Total as above..... \$196,813.91

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been, 1,654.91.

Total cost of maintenance, \$621,982.09.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.2277.

Receipt from sales, \$1,948.35.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0225.

All other institution receipts, \$24,953.00.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.3126.

Net weekly per capita \$6.9151.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,

Treasurer.

VALUATION

November 30, 1930

Real Estate

Land, 2,037.19 acres..... \$138,861.00
 Buildings..... 1,416,463.31
 \$1,555,324.31

Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses..... \$5,118.04
 Food..... 40,250.80
 Clothing and materials..... 28,701.90
 Furnishings and household supplies..... 155,403.07
 Medical and general care..... 28,793.37
 Heat, light and power..... 7,024.29
 Farm..... 59,838.57
 Garage, stables and grounds..... 10,148.28
 Repairs..... 9,310.19
 \$344,588.51

Summary

Real estate..... \$1,555,324.31
 Personal property..... 344,588.51
 \$1,899,912.82

WALTER E FERNALD STATE SCHCOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1930

Cash Statement

Balance on hand December 1, 1929..... \$1,960.21

Receipts

Income from invested funds..... \$3,225.00

Less:

Accrued interest paid on bonds purchased.....\$11.86

Accrued interest received on bonds purchased..... .42

11.44

\$3,213.56

Interest on deposits..... 13.58

\$5,187.35

Payments

Auditor..... \$25.00

Rent of Safe Deposit Box..... 10.00

Personal services..... 555.84

Photographs..... 4.50

Printing..... 140.31

Pamphlets..... 12.35

Funeral flowers..... 25.00

Purchase of securities:

\$1,000.00 American Telephone & Telegraph Company

Bond 5s 1965..... \$995.00

\$1,000.00 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Company Bond, 4s 1958..... 937.50

\$1,000.00 Northern States Power Company Bond

5 1/2s 1950..... 1,010.00

2,942.50

\$3,715.50

Balance on hand November 30, 1930..... 1,471.85

\$5,187.35

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND LAND

November 30, 1930

		<i>Securities</i>		<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Alabama Power Company.....	1951	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
1	\$1,000.00	5%	American Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	1965	1,000.00	995.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Appalachian Power Company.....	1956	5,000.00	5,050.00
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1949	4,000.00	3,854.80
3	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1958	3,000.00	2,859.90
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	\$1,000.00	4%	Illinois Central Railroad.....	1952	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	International Securities Corporation.....	1947	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Iowa Railway and Light Company.....	1945	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Lincoln Mortgage Title Guarantee Co.....	1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Nashua Street Railway Company.....	1931	5,000.00	1,000.00
1	\$1,000.00	5%	Nebraska Power Company.....	1949	1,000.00	1,037.50
4	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Northern States Power Company.....	1950	4,000.00	4,115.00
3	\$1,000.00	5%	Puget Sound Power Company.....	1933	3,000.00	3,045.00
12	\$100.00		Shares State Street Trust Company, Stock...		1,200.00	3,600.00
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Union Pacific Railway.....	1947	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Wisconsin, Union Power & Light Company...	1944	5,000.00	5,100.00

\$69,200.00 \$66,568.95

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company..... 1,471.85

Real Estate (Land at Templeton):

Cowich.....	\$350.00	
Dyer.....	800.00	
Norcross.....	1,250.00	
Thompson.....	300.00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,700.00
		<hr/>
		\$70,740.80

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,

*Treasurer.**To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1930.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. No securities were sold during the year. The following securities were purchased.

1 \$1,000.00 Bond Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

1 \$1,000.00 Bond Northern States Power Company

1 \$1,000.00 Bond American Telephone & Telegraph Company

The income on investments was verified, and with the exception of \$82.50, interest accrued on the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company due in November which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for. The Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company is in process of liquidation and three \$1,000.00 bonds held by the treasurer had been turned over to the protective committee for which a proper voucher from Harris Forbes and Company was on file.

The following statement is hereto appended

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1930

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1929:

Cash on deposit.....	\$1,960.21	
Investments at par.....	66,200.00	
		<hr/>
		\$68,160.21

Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$3,225.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	13.58	
Accrued interest on American Telephone & Telegraph Company Bond purchased.....	.42	
		<hr/>
		3,239.00
Increase in par value of securities.....		3,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$74,399.21

General expenditures

\$773.00

Purchase of securities:

\$1,000.00 American Telephone and Telegraph Company Bonds.....	\$995.00
\$1,000.00 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Bonds.....	937.50
\$1,000.00 Northern States Power Company Bonds.....	1,010.00

	2,942.50
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	11.86
Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1930:	
Cash on deposit.....	\$1,471.85
Investments at par	69,200.00
	70,671.85
	\$74,399.21

Assets

Cash.....	\$1,471.85
Securities at cost.....	66,568.95
Real estate — Land at Templeton.....	2,700.00
	70,740.80

Liabilities

Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation Balancing Account.....	\$70,740.80
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The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,

December 9, 1930.

Auditor.

December 9, 1930.

Suffolk, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. HARRIS PATON,

Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED,
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

1. Date of *opening* as an institution for feeble-minded, 1847.

2. Type of institution: State.

3. Institution plant:

 Value of institution property:

 Real estate including buildings.....\$1,555,324.31

 Personal property.....344,588.51

Total acreage of main institution property.....\$1,899,912.82

 Total owned, 188.79 acres.

 Colonies, owned, number total acreage, 1,848.4 acres.

 Total acreage under cultivation during year, 560.48 acres.

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4. Officers and employees						
Superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians.....	3	5	8	—	—	—
Psychologists.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects.....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects.....	—	8	8	—	—	—
Social workers.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Stewards.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons.....	—	27	27	—	—	—
Attendants.....	40	124	164	—	—	—
All others.....	62	55	117	2	2	4
Total officers and employees.....	109	234	343	2	2	4

5. Census of patient population at end of year
In institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feeble-minded (not epileptic).....	952	592	1,544	20	8	28
Feeble-minded epileptics.....	36	38	74	1	3	4
Others: I. Q. .75 and over.....	19	7	26	2	1	3
Total.....	1007	637	1644	33	12	35
Enrolled but Absent from Institution ¹						
	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.....	19	32	51	-	-	-
On visit.....	41	16	57	-	-	-
On escape (not paroled).....	9	2	11	-	-	-
Total.....	69	50	119	-	-	-
Grand Total.....	1076	687	1763	23	12	35

6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year..... M. 1015 F. 640 T. 1655
¹Includes 2 male patients with I. Q. over .75 and 2 female patients.

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See treasurer's report for data requested under this table.

TABLE 3. (a). *Movement of Feeble-minded¹ Population.*

For year beginning October 1, 1929 and ending September 30, 1930.

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feeble-minded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	991	647	1638
Away from institution.....	67	51	118
Total.....	1058	698	1756
2. Admissions during year:			
First admissions.....	64	27	91
Readmissions.....	5	-	5
Transfers from other institutions for feeble-minded.....	-	3	3
Total received during year.....	69	30	99
3. Total on books during year.....	1127	728	1855
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths).....	54	24	78
5. Transfers to other institutions for feeble-minded within state.....	-	2	2
6. Died during year.....	10	7	17
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	64	33	97
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	1009	641	1650
Away from institution.....	67	48	115
Actual cards.....	1076	689	1765
Total.....	1063	695	1758

¹Any patients with epilepsy who are not feeble-minded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3-b. This table includes as Feeble-minded all cases with I. Q. under .75.

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	1024	654	1678
Away from institution.....	69	51	120
Total.....	1093	705	1798
2. Received during year.....	73	31	104
3. Total on books during year.....	1166	736	1902
4. Discharged:			
Into community.....	57	28	85
To all other institutions.....	-	2	2
Died.....	10	7	17
Total.....	67	37	104
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	1030	649	1679
Away from institution.....	69	50	119
Total.....	1099	699	1798

Owing to the various changes in I. Q. occurring during the course of the year it is impossible to have Table 3 balance at the end of the year. Some patients classified as Feeble-minded at beginning of statistical year have been given a classification of not Mentally Defective before the end of statistical year. Conversely, patients not mentally defective who were not included in the totals for this table at the beginning of statistical year will have been given a new I. Q. bringing them within the Feeble-minded group by the end of institution year.

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE:—Table 4-13, inclusive, contain statistics for year ended September 30, 1930, and refer to the feeble-minded population only.

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot.....	12	6	18	11	6	17	1	—	1
Imbecile.....	9	5	14	8	5	13	1	—	1
Moron.....	48	16	64	45	16	61	3	—	3
Total ¹	69	27	96	64	27	91	5	—	5

¹Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions should agree with data given in Table 3-a.

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States.....	59	27	86	25	26	21	14	14	11
Canada ¹	4	—	4	12	13	9	5	5	1
Greece.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	3	6	3	2	3	2
Italy.....	1	—	1	11	11	11	1	2	1
Portugal.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Russia.....	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	1	1
Sweden.....	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other countries.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained.....	—	—	—	5	1	—	4	2	1
Total.....	64	27	91	64	64	50	27	27	17

¹Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	59	27	86
Citizens by naturalization.....	—	—	—
Aliens.....	4	—	4
Citizenship unascertained.....	1	—	1
Total.....	64	27	91

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	23	6	29	8	2	10	2	3	5	13	1	14
10 to 14 years.....	31	10	41	1	1	2	5	1	6	25	8	33
15 to 19 years.....	7	6	13	1	2	3	—	1	1	6	3	9
20 to 24 years.....	1	4	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	3
25 to 29 years.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
30 to 34 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 8. *Marital Conditions of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITIONS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	63	27	90	11	6	17	8	5	13	44	16	60
Rural.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Marginal.....	63	26	89	11	6	17	8	5	13	44	15	59
Total.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	9	3	12	2	2	4	4	—	4	3	1	4
15 to 19 years.....	12	4	16	2	1	3	—	1	1	10	2	12
20 to 24 years.....	20	3	23	2	1	3	6	1	7	12	1	13
25 to 29 years.....	4	5	9	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	4	6
30 to 34 years.....	3	4	7	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	5
35 to 39 years.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ¹	54	24	78	10	5	15	15	6	21	29	13	42

¹Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3a.

TABLE 12. Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
20 to 24 years.....	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
30 to 34 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 39 years.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
40 to 44 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 49 years.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
50 to 54 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 59 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total ¹	10	7	17	9	6	15	1	1	2

¹Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3a.

TABLE 13. Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases</i>									
Scarlet fever.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cancer.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Nervous System</i>									
Epilepsy.....	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Respiratory System</i>									
Bronchopneumonia.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-
Pleurisy.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Digestive System</i>									
Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>									
Chronic nephritis.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malformations.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total.....	10	7	17	9	6	15	1	1	2

